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AMONG THE MOORS.

Five Centuries Back I to the Past in as Many Hours.

"It is barely five hours since leaving Spain, and yet here we suddenly find ourselves in the midst of people totally different from those with whom we breakfasted—in race, religion and civilization. In the morning we were living in the nineteenth century, surrounded by science, learning and art, and among a people who, if differing from ourselves in race, still belong to our age and fundamentally are in sympathy with us in aim, religion and thought," says a writer in Scribner.

"At noon all is changed. White men have become black; trousers have become burnooses; hats, turbans, cathedrals, mosques; crosses, crescents, enlightenment, darkness. Civilization has been left behind, and in five little hours, hardly more than one might pass at the opera, our ship has borne us backward along the path of time as many centuries. It is dreamy, weird, fantastic, and the doctor even thought he smelled brimstone and suggested that 'his majesty' had been shifting the scenes.

"Often have we been requested upon the programme to fancy a lapse of five years between the acts and we have accomplished it, but never have we experienced the sensation of so suddenly parting with five centuries. There is much of course to remind us of our epoch—the villas, the flags, the steamer, ourselves—but it is far too little to disturb the illusion—we and the rest are merely anachronism's, incongruous and out of place.

"The city is an absurd relic of medioval life, and it is difficult to take it seriously. It must be, in its homely, everyday life, but little changed from what it was one thousand years ago—for, notwithstanding its close proximity to the advancing civilization of Europe, with the indolent contentment of the degenerate Moslem—it has not only declined to be influenced thereby, but, from a total lack of any native inclination to keep abreast of the world, it has failed even to hold its own, and is to-day far to leeward of the position it occupied several centuries ago. It is truly a Rip Van Winkle."

AN ANCIENT BIRDLAND.

Thousands of Great Wingless Birds Once Roamed U molested I: New Zealand.

For ages before its occupation by man, says the Scientific American, New Zealand swarmed with great wingless birds, which found here no carnivorous enemies, but an abundance of vegetable food. The moas not only existed in vast numbers, and for thousands of years, but had such diversity of form as to embrace no less than seven genera, containing twenty-five species—a remarkable fact which is unparalleled in any other part of the world. The commonest kinds in the North island were only from two and one-half to four feet high.

Those of the South island were mostly from four to six feet tall, while the giant forms, reaching twelve and thirteen feet were always rare. Immense deposits of moa bones have been found in localities to which they appear to have been washed from the hills in tertiary times. Skeletons on the surface of the ground, with skin and ligaments still attached, have given the impression that these birds have been exterminated in very recent years, but other facts point to a different conclusion. Tradition seems to show that the moa became extinct in the North island soon after the arrival of the Maoris in New Zealand—that is, not less than four to five hundred years ago—and in the South island about one hundred years later. The fresh appearing skin and ligaments are supposed to have been preserved by unusually favorable conditions.

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.

An Aged Italian Experiences a Complete Renewal of Life.

A most remarkable thing, says an exchange, is reported to have occurred at Naples (one account says Florence) in the year 1531. Antonio Lazzetti, a beggar, who had formerly resided at Tarentum, but who on account of age had been sent to a home for the aged at one or the other of the places mentioned, experienced a complete renewal of life.

At the beginning of the transformation he was little less than ninety years of age. The first thing noticed which suggested that something extraordinary was about to take place was in his skin, which cracked and came off just like that of a toad or snake, leaving a soft new skin in place of the wrinkled old cuticle that had been worn for four score years and a half. Within a surprisingly short time his flaccid old muscles became strong and plump, the white hairs fell from his head, and curly black hair appeared, similar to that which had so delighted the maidens seventy years before.

His eyesight also returned with all the vigor of youth; his complexion seemed fresh and rosy; in fact, he was a new man from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. He lived sixty years after this transformation and died at the age of one hundred and fifty.

Gov. LEWELLYN, of Kansas, like Garfield, found the towpath one that led to fortune.

CONGRESSMAN HATCH, of Missouri, is an expert judge and successful breeder of Berkshire hogs, giving his show pens all the time he can spare from politics.

AUSTIN CORBIN, the New York banker, has over 700 animals in his game preserve near Newport, N. H. The elk predominate, but he has five distinct herds of buffalo.

HIGH-PRICED FOOD.

Tobacco and Gold on a Par on the Upper Yukon River, Alaska.

R. D. Miles, a recent visitor in San Francisco, gives the Call a graphic account of the prices current for ordinary commodities on the upper Yukon river, Alaska.

He has, according to the Call, just returned from that country, where, he states, there were over one hundred men at work during the last summer washing gold from the river bars and rifts. The majority of them will winter in that country.

"Well, I'll tell you, I am glad to get back to civilization again," he said. "Gold is plentiful; in fact it is an ordinary trick for a man to wash out from twenty to sixty dollars a day, but a man needs all that to live anyway comfortable in that country, and he has but little to show after a season of hard work.

"When I left that country a trader with a small stock of goods was making his way up the river from some of the coast trading points in a canoe. In fact he had several of them loaded with provisions. He was assisted in his journey by half a dozen Indians.

"Well, when he left, after selling out his cargoes, he had about all the gold dust the miners had washed out in four or five months of steady work.

"We ran short of provisions, and had subsisted on bear meat and other game so long that we willingly parted with nearly all we had to get some civilized eatables.

"Well, this trader—his name was Emmons—sold the several sacks of spuds he had with him at the rate of from thirty to fifty cents per potato.

"His flour sold for twenty dollars a sack, and we were just glad enough to pay five dollars a pound for the very poorest quality of tea he had with him.

"He had several sides of bacon in his stock, which he disposed of at about one dollar a slice. A few sacks of the despised bean brought one dollar a pound.

"We had been out of tobacco for nearly two months, and had drawn but little solace out of pipefuls of dried leaves and moss. When this fellow appeared on the scene we took him to our hearts as a benefactor and gave him ounces of gold for plugs of tobacco. An ounce of gold brings sixteen dollars in Alaska and nineteen dollars at the mint here.

"We bought a hundredweight of onions, for which we were assessed six ounces of gold.

"I tell you what, we poured out the dust upon that fellow Emmons, and he had so much of it I don't think I would like to take the contract to pack it from here to the city hall.

"You must not think from this appalling price list that we were starving to death. We had plenty of game and fish, but that kind of grub palls on the appetite."

The "boys," however, appear to have made money on the Yukon river bars. Mr. Miles states that all of them have "stakes," and he came down to Victoria with several of them who had "cleaned up" from twelve thousand dollars to twenty-eight thousand dollars apiece.

TERRE BONNE'S SALAMMCO.

Wonderful Snake Charming by an Old Negro Voodoo Woman in Louisiana.

An aged negress of great repute as a "voodoo," or witch doctress, among the negroes of this section, writes a correspondent from Terre Bonne, La., according to the Chicago Times, is attracting much attention, not only from those of her own color, but from the more intelligent portion of the community, and the way in which she does this is to apparently swallow a number of small snakes of a variety unknown in this section. They are of a dusky color, nearly black, pied with a dull green about the flat head, and of a dirty white in the belly. These reptiles remain secreted about old Nance's cabin until she gives a peculiar whistling call, when they will come to her, wriggling in great haste over the floor, up her dress, and run into her open mouth, hissing hideously. They disappear and remain hidden sometimes for minutes. She asserts that they are concealed in her stomach until she recalls them, when they will come pouring out to writhe about her scraggy neck and coil in her bosom.

Where the snakes really go when they vanish in her mouth is a mystery and has puzzled all the physicians about, many having come from New Orleans to witness the phenomenon. Some really believe that the snakes do go down into the stomach, while others are convinced the witch is simply playing some sleight-of-hand trick on them, but if the latter is the case it is so cleverly done that there is no detecting the performance.

The witch presents a most extraordinary and hideous appearance sitting with the snakes darting their flat heads in and out of her toothless mouth, with their little bead-like eyes snapping as if in fury all about their mistress. As nearly as they can be counted there are six or seven of these reptiles, though old Nance says there are many more, but they are all so much of a size and color that they cannot be identified. They are probably of a harmless nature, though old Nance declares they are highly poisonous and no one wishes to experiment with them.

JAMES A. BAILEY, the circus manager, began selling apples and peanuts, then became the owner of a side show, and went on until he is now the foremost man in his line of public amusement.

BISMARCK'S WIFE.

The Cause of Many of the Iron Chancellor's Troubles.

Although But Little Known to the Outside World the Princess is a Power Among German Nobles—Her Antipathy for the Emperor.

Bismarck's sorrows are crowding hard upon him. These last years of his life are not happy ones.

What few people know is that Princess Bismarck is in reality responsible for many of his misfortunes. The outside world is almost unconscious that she exists, for she keeps in the background, but when she does speak she is likely to show little of that diplomacy which has made her husband famous, says the New York Press. On one occasion when she abandoned her habitual reserve, although she startled her hearers, she revealed herself as the counselor of her husband and as a woman of extraordinary strength of mind and daring.

The occasion will be well remembered—indeed it can never be forgotten—by those who were privileged to be the guests of the prince at his official farewell reception. There were present several members of the cabinet (among them poor Von Bottticher, who had been forced to act all along as buffer between emperor and chancellor and who not seldom got abused on both sides,) the whole staff of the foreign office and a large number of dignitaries of state.

Bismarck was unusually silent and apparently in a mood of grief rather than resentment. The princess, on the other hand, was almost beside herself with rage. She exclaimed in a loud voice: "It was I who advised my husband to bear no longer with the emperor's petty interferences in matters which he does not understand. But to accept my husband's resignation was an act of infamy which the knave shall repent to me. He shall recall my husband on his knees. To dare to treat Germany's greatest man like that! Woe upon him!"

The word translated for want of better interpretation with knave was "Bube," the most offensive term in the German language if applied in the sense of anger to a man, and the threat against the emperor was conveyed by the following words: "Das sol mir der Bube bussen."

There was a moment of awful silence and then followed a stampede led by the ministers, who rushed out of the palace as if a pestilence were upon them, and in an incredibly short time the Bismarck family found themselves alone in the brilliantly lighted saloons. I do not believe anybody has dared to repeat the princess' dreadful words of import to the emperor, though, no doubt, the fact of something very shocking having been said by the princess was probably reported to his majesty. When people talk of the mere possibility of a reconciliation between the emperor and Bismarck they are ignorant of the conditions under which they parted.

Many men have, after all, been more unfortunate than Bismarck. He has been well paid; no statesman ever better. He has been raised from the obscurity of a Pomeranian "krautjunker" with an incumbered estate and only enough worldly possessions to eke out a bare living to the dignity of a prince of the empire and the duke of Lauenburg, endowed with a magnificent estate in the Sachsenwald, the ancestral estate of Schonhausen, purchased for him by the nation, and the estate of Varzin clear of mortgages. To put it in plain figures, Prince Bismarck enjoys now a competency closely estimated at fifty thousand pounds a year, and, better than all, he is still the idol of a large part of Germany's population.

INATTENTIVE HOUSE MEMBERS.

A New York Congressman Thinks That Writing Desks Should Be Taken Away.

"There is but one way in which this can be made a decent legislative body," said a member from New York to a Washington Post reporter as he surveyed the house and heard one man speaking while one hundred and sixty-six others chewed gum or rustled papers, "and that way is to take from the members their desks. They should be given no opportunity to write while legislative business is on tap. If placed upon straight, hard benches with nothing to do save talk or listen they would know more of what is going on. Long, long ago the English realized this fact. In the house of commons there is never disturbance of any kind unless an extremely heated and factional debate is on. Everybody in the chamber hears what the man who has the right of way is saying. If the members wish to write or read the newspapers or swap yarns that used to be funny many moons ago they go into a room provided for that purpose. I am not much of an Anglomaniac myself. In fact, I think that cockney immigration ought to be permanently barred. But there are things other than trousers that we might copy from England and be nothing the worse for it."

GEORGE C. GOEB, whose death occurred at Charleston, S. C., a few days ago, was the engineer of the Monitor when she had her famous fight with the Merrimac, and was one of the sixteen survivors who were rescued by the steamer Rhode Island when the Monitor went down.

ICELAND A DESERT.

Interior of the Country a Howling Waste of Sand and Ice.

Iceland is little better than a desert. The peculiar configuration renders intercourse difficult, and, along with the barrenness of the soil, makes the conditions of existence strangely hard. People with so little to make life attractive might be pardoned if they were to sink into a stolid indifference to everything but the struggle to keep alive, says the Atlantic.

The size of Iceland is greater than that of Ireland, and the population numbers seventy thousand souls; but the only inhabitable portion is a narrow strip of pasture land extending like a green girdle round the coast and up the deep, narrow fiords. The interior of the country is a howling waste of sand and ice, traversed by darting glacial rivers and utterly incapable of supporting more than a few scattered inhabitants. Grass is the only considerable crop. The hills and valleys are treeless and afford at best but scanty pasturage for horses, cows and sheep. Roads and bridges scarcely exist.

A Danish merchant at Reykjavik has a wheeled carriage, but in the interior such a conveyance is unknown and would be useless if known. The backs of horses are the only means of transportation across country. Small boats carry travelers over dangerous rivers, while the horses swim on ahead. Hardly anything that ministers to comfort, to say nothing of luxury, is produced in Iceland. Every nail in an Icelandic house, every pane of glass, every bit of wooden flooring, every insignificant bit of furniture, has to be transported laboriously from one of the seaports to its destination.

That the Icelanders are poor goes without saying. There is little or no home market, for every Icelander has the same products to sell as his neighbor. The circulation of money is, therefore, very small. If a farmer has direct dealings with the agents for foreign markets, and is sufficiently prosperous to have a little surplus each year, he may handle a little money, but in general the trading at the seaports is literally trading. An Icelander barters a certain number of horses or sheep or rolls of dried fish or bales of hay for a supply of groceries and other necessaries of life.

THREE VERY LUCKY CHILDREN.

How the Little Imperial Princes of Germany Pass Their Time.

Of the daily life of the three eldest imperial princes the Berlin correspondent of the London News writes: "The princes, as is very generally known, are very simply and strictly brought up. Every day, summer and winter, they get up at 7 o'clock in the morning and have breakfast at 7:45 o'clock, consisting of tea and rolls. The meal never lasts longer than a quarter of an hour. Punctually at 8 o'clock their lessons begin. The crown prince, as well as Princes Fritz and Adelbert, are each taught separately, but for some hours the crown prince and Prince Fritz are taught together. The crown prince, who is most zealous, and takes all his lessons in earnest, is much further advanced than his two brothers. The play hours during the morning are filled up with gymnastics, games of ball, digging, etc., in the playground, near the right wing of the new palace. At 9:45 they take luncheon—sandwiches, claret and natural mineral water, which beverage is much drunk at the imperial table. After lunch they again have lessons for a short time, and then take their riding lessons, either in the riding school in bad weather or in fine weather out of doors. The crown prince, who is an excellent rider, with a firm seat, has lately begun to ride. His white horse, Abdul, which he received on his birthday from the emperor, is a handsome, large Arabian, with a long tail and thick mane, of faultless build, proud bearing, and a most graceful step. After their riding lesson they sometimes take a ride in the neighborhood of the new palace, accompanied by the crown prince's military governor, Maj. von Falkenhayn. Princes Fritz and Adelbert accompany the crown prince on their ponies, and it is a pretty sight to see the younger ones trying to keep up with their elder brother. They very often take a drive in their pony carriage, the crown prince driving. This little basket carriage is drawn by a white pony, hung all over with silver bells, and its name is Seehund."

Honorable Wrinkles.

A peep inside a photographer's den shows that his art is a fine art in the truest sense of the word. Much of it is too fine to be seen by the casual observer. In finishing up people are usually made much finer than they really are. Very carefully the artist goes over the negative and takes out the imperfections and roughness of feature which the truthful glass has laid down. According to the Lewiston Journal this was recently done up in central Maine, when a lady who had lived over one hundred years was photographed. She was very much wrinkled, of course, and the artist thought to improve the picture by taking the creases out of the negative. But the old woman protested strongly against the change. She hadn't "lived one hundred years for nothing," she sensibly said, and she wanted to be represented "just as she was." So the wrinkles were all put back to please her. She was like the great Cromwell, who made the painter put on the portrait the wart he would have omitted.

IMPERSONAL BREVITIES.

A MAN confined in a Texas jail under sentence to be hanged, winds up a cheerful letter to a friend with "Yours in hoe."

Two boys "of respectable parentage" in western New York have offered to walk to Chicago and to camp on the exposition grounds with the purpose of illustrating the life of tramps and of lecturing on its vicissitudes.

DOWN on one of the riverside streets in New York city the other day a "here-y'-are-now" fakir was croaking the virtues of the balsam that would cure any cough or cold in an hour. He did a fair business, too, and the funny part of the thing was that he was so hoarse himself that he could hardly bawl.

AFTER a burglar in a San Francisco clothing store had packed up two valises of goods he came face to face with his reflection in a large mirror, fired five shots into the image, thinking it was the watchman, and barely escaped before the arrival of the policemen, whom his shots summoned.

A MAN who is never seen without a cane (unless it is raining, and then he carries an umbrella) explained that he carried a stick because until he adopted the habit he was always leaving his umbrella. Now he has become so accustomed to having something in his hand that he never forgets his umbrella.

AN enterprising dealer in cosmetics asked for space in the world's fair to exhibit an old woman, one-half of whose face was to be smoothed out with his preparation and the remainder left with its mortal wrinkles until the end of the fair, when he would smooth out the other half in the presence of the multitude.

IN THE HEAVENS.

THE fixed stars are suns, and each may have its own planetary system.

SOME of the stars move with a velocity of nearly fifty miles in a second.

THE fixed stars are of all colors, violet, blue, green and red predominating.

ASTRONOMERS claim that the temperature of the planet Neptune reaches 900 degrees below zero.

THE moon gives out heat enough to affect a thermometer and make a difference of two or three degrees.

SOME stars are believed to be so far away that 2,000,000 years are required for their light to reach the earth.

THE spectroscope tells us that the composition of the sun is nearly the same as that of the earth. We find in it iron, silver, zinc and other familiar metals.

THE planets arranged in the order of their nearness to the sun are: Mercury, 35,392,000 miles distant; Venus, 66,134,000 miles distant; the earth, 91,430,000 miles; Mars, 139,311,000 miles; Jupiter, 475,692,000 miles; Saturn, 873,127,000 miles; Uranus, 1,753,809,000 miles, and Neptune, 2,745,998,000 miles.

THE prevalence of sun spots is intimately connected with the occurrence of magnetic storms on the earth's surface. The sun gives us of its heat but one part in 23,000,000. How to get one part more, how to further utilize the solar energy that is going to waste, is one of the great problems to be solved.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

THE New Testament was first printed in Irish in 1602.

As late as 1773 women rode astride. Side saddles are modern inventions.

It is just one hundred years since the Cornishman, William Murdock, discovered that coal gas might be used as an illuminant.

THE most curious among famous pearls is that which, three centuries ago, the French traveler, Tavernier, sold to the Persian monarch for $675,000. It is still in the possession of the present shah.

OIL was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B. C. It was the custom of the Jews to anoint with oil persons appointed to high offices, as the priests and kings.

FEW relics of antiquity are so curiously interesting as the charts employed by ancient mariners, which have portrayed upon them ever so many extraordinary monsters, horrible dragons and terrific giants scattered here and there.

HONORING COLUMBUS.

BETTOLA, Italy, now claims the birth of Columbus, and will erect a monument to his honor at once. They intend sending historical documents to the world's fair to prove their claim.

LADY BLAKE, wife of Sir Arthur Blake, governor of Jamaica, proposes a practical memorial to Columbus in the shape of a marine biological station, to be established near Kingston, the capital of the island.

ACCORDING to a Chicago paper the sculptors Daniel C. French and Edward C. Potter will design for the Columbian fair a group representing Columbus in a chariot drawn by horses, with symbolical female figures leading the steeds.

A DESIGNER of manikins proposes to do his part at the world's fair by fabricating a Columbus with a flesh-colored face of india rubber and an interior which will deliver an address of 1,000 words in a more natural voice than the phonograph manages to use.

SCRAMBLE—"You can't tell anything about the real pleasure of football unless you've played it." Scratch—"Oh, yes, I can. I was in an elevator once when it fell four stories."—Inter Ocean.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 15, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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ON TOP.

The workingmen of the East who wanted the World's Fair kept open on Sunday, so that they and their families could visit it on that day, the only opportunity they could have to view the works of Art, and science, but which privilege was denied by Congress, through the work of hypocritical clergymen, who do their week's work on Sunday for filthy lucre, and have the balance of the week in which to visit the Fair in their Prince Alberts and white chokers, have outwitted the "holier than thou" fraternity, by securing the sanction of their employers within one hundred miles of Chicago to work on Sunday and take Monday as their day of rest. While these ministers are preaching to empty pews the foundries, mills, etc., in Chicago and adjacent cities will be running full blast.—The contribution plates will be empty, but the finances of the Fair will be greatly augmented on Mondays by the visits of the workingmen and their families. It is but just to say that many of the true Christian ministers of the East were in favor of throwing open the Fair doors on Sunday, but the hypocrits had the most influence with Congress. The workmen are "on top," all the same.

FOSTER'S PREDICTION.

Foster makes the following prediction.

"My last bulletin gave forecasts of storm waves to cross the continent from 5th to 8th and the 10th to 14th. The next will reach the Pacific Coast about the 15th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 16th, the great central valleys from the 17th to the 19th and the Eastern States about the 20th.

This will be a very dangerous and destructive storm along the 46th degree of north latitude in the great central valleys and the 50th degree in the far west and extreme northeast parts of the United States. I will not attempt to locate the dangerous parts of the storm path, but will advise all who live in the tornado districts to be on guard during the passage of this storm wave.

Very hot weather will precede this disturbance, and a cool wave will cross the western mountains about the 18th, the great central valleys about the 20th, and the Eastern States about the 22nd.

A NEW SECTION.

A new "kink" was added to the new County Government Act in a new section added as Section 12½, which reads as follows:

Whenever there shall be presented to the Board of Supervisors a petition or petitions, signed by legal voters of said county equal in number to fifty per cent. of the votes cast at the last preceding general election, asking that an ordinance, to be set forth in such petition be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of such county, it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors, by due proclamation, to submit such proposed ordinance to the vote of the qualified voters of such county. The election shall be conducted and the returns canvassed in all respects as provided by law for the conducting of general elections and canvassing the returns thereof. If a majority of the votes cast upon such ordinance shall be in favor of the adoption thereof, the Board of Supervisors shall proclaim such fact, and thereupon such ordinance thus adopted shall have the same and equal force and effect as though adopted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors.

NEW TO-DAY.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, made on First day of March, 1893, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY, 1893,

at ONE o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, at Bridgeport, in the said County of Mono,

All the right, title, interest and estate of the said minors, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and commencing at the corner of Main and School Streets, on the West side of School street, and running southerly along said street 300 feet to Kingsley Street; thence westerly along said street 100 feet; thence northerly 300 feet to Main Street; thence along said street easterly 100 feet to place of beginning, and containing 30,000 square feet of land. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Guardian on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

M. J. CODY,
Guardian of the persons and estates of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, Minors.

Dated April 14th, 1893.

W. O. PARKER, Attorney for Guardian. ap15

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

It will be remembered that Shortridge, of the San Jose Mercury, lately published the proceedings in a divorce case before the Superior Court in San Jose, after the Judge had ordered that the papers should not publish anything of the trial. Shortridge was cited for contempt of Court and fined heavily. He appealed to the Supreme Court and that Court has rendered its decision, sustaining the freedom of the press.

The Court says:

"The power of the Court to control conduct by command or prohibition is restricted to persons before it; it cannot determine the conduct of those over whom it has acquired no jurisdiction. An order forbidding the publication of proceedings cannot operate to effect the right or abridge the liberties of one who is not a party to the action at trial. If what he says or does is not made unlawful by the law of the land, it cannot be made so by the order of the Court made in a cause in which the Court has no jurisdiction over him.

It is the right of the public to be informed and know of the proceedings of courts of justice. Judges are but servants of the people, appointed to dispense that justice of which the people as sovereigns are the source. The proceedings of the courts, therefore, are public property, which no judge is warranted in witholding from the public."

This decision has come none too soon.—Many of the Superior Judges on the other side of the mountains think they control the universe within the jurisdiction of their Courts, and it is time they were given to understand they are mere servants of the people instead of being the masters. The decision will not set well on the stomachs of the McShaffer style of Judges, but will be satisfactory to the fair minded ones, of whom there are many on the Bench in this State. We congratulate Mr. Shortridge on his victory, which affects every paper in the State.

HARD ON THEM.

It is said that President Cleveland has asserted that he will not appoint whisky drinkers to office. This, if true, and we have no reason to doubt it, is the roughest cut he has yet given his party. If he holds to this decision he will not remove many Republicans, as it will be almost impossible for him to find abstemious Democrats in sufficient numbers to displace the temperate Republicans now in Federal positions. It is well Cleveland kept such intentions to himself until after his inauguration, for had such a thing been known, even the Populist side show would not have saved him. This is a terrible onslaught on an old time Democratic custom. What is the country coming to when a Democratic President turns his back on "Old Kentuck"? It will be decidedly rough on the ambitious San Francisco Democrats.

Maxwell's ax is kept busy, and the heads of Republican fourth-class Postmasters are dropping into the basket at the rate of hundreds a day.

NEW TO-DAY.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT of the County of Mono, State of California.

D. J. McPHAIL, Plaintiff,

vs.

MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant herein, and for the custody of the minor child, Hazel McPhail, (issue of said marriage), as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file in this action, a copy of which accompanies a copy of this summons, and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief herein demanded.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono. D. J. McPhail, Plaintiff, vs. Mabel McPhail, Defendant. Summons. Filed April 11th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney. ap15 2m

STAGE AND LIVERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.

R. GELATT offers for sale his property, including Wellington, Bridgeport and Markleeville Stage Lines, the Genoa Livery Stable, Stock and Carriages, Dwelling, Household Goods, etc., etc.

Call on or address
R. GELATT,
Genoa, Nevada.

A WATCH THAT TALKS.

It Is So Made That It Speaks the Hours Instead of Striking Them.

It is said a watchmaker of Geneva, Switzerland, has just completed a watch which, instead of striking the hours and quarters, announces them by speaking like the phonograph. The mechanism of the watch is based on phonographic conditions, the bottom of the case containing a phonographic sensitive plate which has received the impression of the human voice before being inserted in the watch.

The disk, according to the Jewelers' Circular, has forty-eight concentric grooves, of which twelve repeat the hours, twelve those of the hours and quarters, and twelve more those of the hours and second and third quarters. If the hand on the dial shows the time to be 12:15 o'clock, one of the fine needle points of the mechanism crosses the corresponding groove and the disk, which turns simultaneously, calls out the time, just as the phonographic cylinder. The lower lid of the case is provided with a tiny mouthpiece, and when the watch is held to the ear the sound is all the more plain.

A Bright Lad.

There is one Belfast (Me.) youth who will make a general some day, if he properly develops his natural traits as they appear at present. He is but three years and eight months old, but showed engineering skill in getting out of a scrape last week that few big boys would have equaled. While at play in a camp with some other boys he was accidentally locked in, and his comrades all went off to school. Finding himself a prisoner, instead of sitting down and crying our youngster first built up the articles in the room until he could reach a window, which he promptly smashed. Next he threw out the various articles which he could lift until the pile outside was within safe dropping distance from the window; when he climbed out and dropped to the pile. He was nearly two hours doing the work, but says he wasn't going to take any chances of breaking his neck by jumping from that high window.

NEW AND NOVEL.

"OLD bachelors and maids a specialty" is part of a sign displayed before a matrimonial agency on Kansas avenue, Kansas City.

THE buttons of the wedding dress of a New York millionaire's daughter, recently married, were made of jewels and cost one hundred dollars each.

IN Germany alluminum cravats are now on sale. They are advertised as feather-light, silver-white wash goods that will wear forever.

A RECENT invention is a new type of refrigerator car that can be run twenty days without re-icing. It is charged with ice and certain chemicals, the combination maintaining a freezing temperature during this long period.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

MARY ELIZABETH MILLER, Plaintiff,

vs

BEN. HUGGINS MILLER, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County. WM. O. PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to BEN. HUGGINS MILLER, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant herein, for the custody of the minor children of said marriage and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file in this action, a copy of which accompanies a copy of this summons and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, this 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 93,-(1893).

(L.S.) J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono. Mary Elizabeth Miller, Plaintiff, vs. Ben. Huggins Miller, Defendant. Summons. Filed April 3d, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk. Wm. O. Parker, Plaintiff's Attorney. ap8 2m

ALLAN FORMAN Publishes THE JOURNALIST
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117 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

MINING NOTICES.

Notice of Assessment.

GOLETA MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Jordan, Mono Co., Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 9th day of March, 1893, an Assessment, (No. 2) of Five Cents per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Rooms 16 & 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23d day of April, 1893, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1893, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 16 & 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. mh18-td

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (½) of said tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 25th day of November, 1892, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1893,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1893,

and will be sold on the

THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1893,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cleared before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January, 2d, 1893.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.

ja7

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his valuable ranch—the "Willows." The Ranch comprises two hundred acres, and yields a crop of one hundred tons of hay, which can be largely increased. It is, also, a great producer of vegetables. For further particulars address D. M. WALTERS,
d31 Bridgeport Mono county, California.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
☞Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

WM. O. PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron
Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale,
Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.



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(between 6th and 7th.)
Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and diseases. Museum crowded with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.
Private Office, 311 Geary St. Diseases of men, stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

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ARE SOLD BY THE
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AT
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SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

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RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
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For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. San Francisco.
For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. San Francisco.

$10.
FAST TIME
AND
CHEAP FARE.
GELATT'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail.
Leaves GENOA,
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS.
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.
Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.
$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my6-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor
THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.
The Table Cannot Be Excelled.
THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
166 miles from Sonora and 80 from Bodie
MONO COUNTY, CAL.
This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the
STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS
The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my20-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor
The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.
The table is supplied with the best the market affords.
The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PALACE SALOON,
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ HENNESSY (* * *) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND MADE CIGARS.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS ETC.
n7 tf THOMAS FALES.

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
je2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.
Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING HONING RAZORS, etc.
JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

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BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL, MISCELLANEOUS.
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OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
401 MARKET St. Cor. FIRST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION AT $3 A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 15, 1894

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Harvey Boone, wife and child, came over from Bodie on Thursday, via Sweetwater. They were delighted to see bare ground, green grass, and budding trees, after leaving about three, or more, feet of snow on the streets of Bodie.

Dr. A. Hudgens, the well-known dentist, left here yesterday for a short visit to Gardnerville. He will return in about ten days.

B. L. Simmons, who has been very sick, is getting along nicely. He was able to get up yesterday.

George Kinney and wife, and Harvey Boone, returned to Bodie this morning.

RUNAWAYS.—Thursday was a beautiful day and put new life into our people, who began to think we were never to have any Spring, or Summer, weather, and the horses seemed to be re-invigorated by the agreeable change, and were quite frisky. About 10 o'clock in the morning Postmaster Bryant, who was taking a load of hay to his field for his stock, had occasion to leave the team for a moment to head off some horses which had left the field. The team scared at something and started on the run through Emigrant street and heading for Bryant's field broke through the fence, part of which was barbed wire, and ran across the field and brought up at the barn, doing but little, if any damage to the wagon, but the horses were badly cut by the wire. Of course, Bryant did not use any Bible words.

In the afternoon James Logan drove up the Geiger Canyon for a load of wood.—He left his team and went off some distance to measure a batch of wood, and while so engaged his team got tired of waiting and started for town. The horses came bounding through Main street about 5 o'clock with broken harness on, but with no wagon. Fearing a serious accident, a number of horsemen, and others in vehicles, started up the canyon and found the General quietly measuring his wood, and was surprised at having so many visitors, being ignorant of the movement of his team. He returned to town at once and relieved the anxiety of his friends who feared he had been hurt. Moral—Don't leave your horses without tying them securely, or unhitch them so they will not break the vehicle.

THE MAILS.—The softness and depth of the snow on the road between Mormon Station and Bodie, necessitates the carrying of the mail on snow shoes between those points. W. Adair, the contractor, carries the mail between the two places, connection being made near Mormon Station by wagon, George Hughes being the carrier from the Bridgeport end. The mail now arrives about noon but the dates are about eighteen hours behind the regular time of arrival here. The Antelope mail is carried on snow shoes by Emery Kirkwood to and from Fales' Hot Springs, where connection is made with the stage, but this stage will soon be able to make its regular trips. It is probable that another Winter will see our stage horses making their trips on snowshoes, as they do in other snowy sections.

FIRE APPARATUS.—The Fire Trustees of Bridgeport have ordered from San Francisco a Hook & Ladder truck, with a set of ladders, hooks, axes, crowbars, and buckets for the extinguishment of fires in this town. The action of our Trustees will be approved by our citizens, who have contributed liberally toward the Fire Fund, and now that the Trustees have made a move looking to the preservation of the town from fire, there will be no difficulty for them to obtain more funds to carry out further plans for the protection of property. The apparatus may arrive by the next team from Carson.

NOT CONFIRMED.—The sale of the Soliman property was not confirmed by Judge Virden, in the Superior Court, when the case came up for confirmation yesterday and Mrs. A. Huntoon made a bid of $805 for the property, an advance of $80 on the price at which it was sold at the Guardian's sale. Judge Virden has ordered a re-sale of the property and Guardian M. J. Cody gives notice under "New To-day" that it will be sold on the 15th of May. This is a fine property and cheap at $1,000.

THE WEATHER.—The weather prophets are keeping the elements in a continual turmoil, and Foster says we are to have a disastrous storm, commencing to-day.—The forepart of this week was very disagreeable for the season, a cold northwest wind prevailing, it blowing very hard from that quarter on Wednesday, but Thursday's sun, after a cold, freezing night, came up smiling, promising more pleasant weather, which promise has been fulfilled.

HIGHLY COLORED.—We are in receipt of a letter from a respected correspondent at Benton, informing us that the letter we recently published about the mining outlook in that section was too highly colored, and that miners should keep away, unless they want to prospect for themselves; that there is no work, nor any prospect for work, that cannot be taken care of by the present population of Benton.

Only just one more week in which to pay your taxes.

MONO'S NEXT SALARIES.

The new county Government Act increases the salaries of our county officers, to take effect on the first Monday in January, 1895, so the officers to be elected next year will be better recompensed than the present ones, but none too much. The salaries as fixed by this Act for the 52d class, which includes Mono county are as follows:

County Clerk, $1,200.
Sheriff, $2,600.
Recorder, $600.
Auditor, $200.
Treasurer, $1,000.
Tax Collector, $1,000.
District Attorney, $900.
Assessor, $900, including a deputy, at the option of the Board of Supervisors, at a salary not exceeding $100 per month.

Coroner, such fees as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law.
Public Administrator, fees.
Superintendent of Schools, $240.
Surveyor, fees, $10 a day when at work.
Constables, fees.

Supervisors shall not receive over $300 per annum, and shall be paid $6 for each day actually employed in the discharge of the duties of their office, together with mileage, at the rate of thirty cents per mile, in going only, from their residence to the county seat, at each session of the Board.

The Act allows the Supervisors to consolidate offices in a thousand and one different ways, but it is not likely that our Board will make any change in the consolidation of the offices in this County, so the Sheriff and Tax Collector will receive $3,600 per annum, while the County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder will receive $2,000, at which neither of the holders of these offices can complain. The District Attorney should receive $1,000 per year, and the School Superintendent $300. The Committee must have made a close calculation when $240 was fixed as the salary of the Superintendent. The total amount of salaries under the new Act will be $8,640, not including the pay of Supervisors.

The Assessor is allowed 6 per cent. on personal property tax collected by him, and 15 per cent. on road and poll taxes collected by him, and also $5 per hundred names of persons returned by him as subject to military duty. The Sheriff must be paid his expenses in pursuing criminals or transacting criminal business out of his county, and for boarding prisoners in the county jail. He is also to be paid $5 a day for his own use for the transportation of prisoners to the State Prisons, and insane to State institutions, and all necessary expenses incurred, all of which must be paid by the State on order of the State Board of Examiners.

Hereafter all county officers will hold office for four years, the Act providing that the county officers to be elected at the general election in November, 1894, shall take their office at 12 o'clock noon of the first Monday in January, 1895, and hold office for the term of four years. This will be a great saving to candidates for office, but not much to the counties, as there will have to be an election every two years for members of Congress and the Legislature.

A BARGAIN.—Those wishing to purchase profitable stage lines and livery business can find a bargain by interviewing or corresponding with R. Gelatt, at Genoa, Nev., who wishes to sell out all his mail stage lines. A free pass over his lines will be given to those who mean business, so that they can see the routes, etc. This is a fine chance for somebody. Read his advertisement.

MORE RAILROAD TALK.—It is rumored that the Northwestern & Rock Island Railroad is coming to the Pacific Coast. It is an open secret that this Company has had a route looked out through Mono county and a Pass selected through which it passes on down the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The Company has recently sent men and teams to a point in Utah to commence the work of extension.

RESIGNED.—Postmaster Moyle, of Bodie, has sent in his resignation, to save Maxwell, Cleveland's High Executioner of Postmasters, the task of beheading him. It is understood that S. B Burkham will be his successor. Mr. Burkham, we believe, will make an efficient and accommodating Postmaster.

"A Girl's Revolt," by Elizabeth S Bates, derives its interest from three factors: the strange submarine craft that the poor but able young inventor has brought to the point where its merits are to be tested in the presence of thousands; the danger that comes through the villainy of a rival inventor; and the daring step to which love leads a young woman and which gives the story its title, "A Girl's Revolt." It is published in the Argonaut of April 17th.

On Tuesday a mine explosion occurred in Wales entombing three hundred miners. The whole country is excited over the calamity.

PREVENTING FUTURE MISERY.

If there is in this vale of tears, a more prolific source of misery than the rheumatic twinge, we have yet to hear of it. People are born with a tendency to rheumatism, just as they are with one to consumption or to scrofula. Slight causes may develop this. As soon as the rheumatic complaint manifests itself, recourse should be had to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks its further inroads and banishes the rheumatic poison from the system. This statement tallies exactly with the testimony of physicians who have employed this fine blood depurent in their private practice. There is also the amplest professional and general testimony as to the efficacy of the Bitters for malaria, liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, kidney trouble, nervousness and loss of appetite and flesh. After a wetting, whether followed by a cold or not, the Bitters is useful as a preventative of the initial attack of rheumatism.

A Much Needed Invention.

A patent has been allowed to W W. Armstrong of Lerdo, Kern county, on a family cheese-making apparatus, which will supply a want that has been known and realized by the owners of small numbers of cows all over the United States.

The making of cheese has been confined to the few, for the reason that a cheese outfit costs a large amount of money and demanded a number of cows to be successful. Mr. Armstrong's apparatus can be sold at a figure within the means of every one having two cows, and its capacity is from three to twenty pounds, according to the quantity of milk. The process is so simple and the apparatus under such perfect control that any boy or girl of ordinary intelligence can work it successfully.

During hot weather, when butter cannot be made, the year's supply of cheese can be manufactured, thus making a common article of food all over the land for those who keep a few cows.

Mr. Armstrong has applied for space at the World's Fair and expects to have a machine on exhibition during the fair. The apparatus is the result of seven years experiment and study.—Kern County Californian.

The mail route from Smith to Greenfield will be extended in a short time to Wabuska, to connect with the stage which leaves on the arrival of the mail train. By this change the stage from Wabuska to Greenfield will go through to Smith and Wellington on the same day, and will be of great convenience to the people in the Valley, who now receive their mail three or four days late.—Dayton, Nev., Times.

The route should be extended to Bridgeport and made a six-day mail. We would then have no trouble, of any account, in the Winter, as we have on the Bodie route. The staging would be a trifle further, but over a better road, and there would be a saving in railroad time, but the great advantage over the Hawthorne route would be in the Winter season.

Spores Produce Smut.

The last Bulletin of the Nevada Experiment station treats to some extent on smut. Smut is a parasite or more correct, spores, the seed of the smut. When the kernel of wheat germinates, the smut spores also germinate and enter the young plant, until finally when the head appears it is smut instead of wheat. Certain conditions of soil or weather may be more favorable to the growth of smut than others; but it should be distinctly understood that its presence is not due to any condition of the soil or weather. The treatment of seed wheat is one pound of vitriol to one-half barrel of water, soaking the wheat for twenty minutes. The Jensen hot water treatment is also used.—Lyon County, Nev., Times.

Japan has seized the Pelew Islands in the North Pacific. They are 450 miles east of the Philippine Islands. The Islands are claimed by Spain, who owns the Philippine and Caroline Islands. They are very fertile and have about 10,000 inhabitants.—The Governor has cabled to Spain for reinforcements, and there may be some fun between Spain and the Japs. If Cleveland don't look sharp, Japan will gobble up the Sandwich Islands.

The Lyon County, Nev., Times says that the ranchers around Dayton have been shipping potatoes to Oakland, where they sell for $20 and $25 a ton, and now there are no potatoes to be had, the Mason Valley potatoes having been all sold.

Rhode Island failed to elect her State officers at her late election, none receiving a majority, as the Constitution requires, and the Legislature will elect them, and that will probably be Republican.

Assemblyman Carlson, of San Diego, who ran as an independent candidate for the Assembly, and was elected by a good majority, has just been elected Mayor of that city, having again run as an Independent.

The Mason Valley ranchers are much exercised over the multitudes of gophers, squirrels, etc., infesting that Valley, and a meeting has been held to devise ways for their extermination.

The Republicans of Fresno city on Monday elected two Trustees, which breaks up the notorious Democratic "Triangle," and gives the Republicans control of the city government.

Bishop William Ingraham Kip, for over forty years Episcopal Bishop of California, died in San Francisco on the 7th, aged nearly 83 years.

A destructive cyclone swept over Western New York on the 7th, causing loss of life, and destruction of houses and cattle, orchards, etc.

A petition for a mail route from Greenfield to Fetcher's, in Esmeralda county, is being circulated throughout Mason Valley.

The Inyo Supervisors have passed an Ordinance fixing liquor licenses at $40 a quarter.

There has been a sort of revival at Genoa, and the Courier says five converts have been entered on the Church books.

The Supervisors of Inyo county elected W. H. Walker Sheep License Collector.

The California Democrats are deserting Washington one by one.

The late storm dropped 18 inches of snow at Markleeville.

The strike of workmen at the World's Fair is over and all are at work again.

The measles are prevalent in Carson.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
ap18-1y 106 Wall St., N. Y.

INTENDED FOR ALL.

SEVERAL Chinamen have proved themselves successful farmers in Montana.

THE first orphan house in the United States was the "Charleston Orphan Asylum," chartered in 1790.

SOME ONE has well said that the grumblers never work, and the workers never grumble.—Chicago Standard.

REBECCA ALLEN, of Chester, Va., eighty-four years old, has just completed a bed quilt containing nearly 4,000 pieces.

ONE day the young son of a Mr. Davis, of Roslyn, Va., found in a rat's nest a valuable watch. It is of solid silver. It is claimed, with eighteen jewels, a compass and several other features that are not found in the modern watch.

A NEW anarchist newspaper, Le Tocsin, edited by the well-known anarchists Malato Malatesta and Lucien Weil, was issued in London two weeks ago. Two anarchist journals have been regularly published there for some time past.

THE cold winter of 1856-57 has long been the traditionary coldest winter in the history of North Carolina. The monthly mean of the cold of January of 1857 was, at Chapel Hill, 38 degrees. January, 1893, will break this record, but the official figures are not yet published.

THERE was much timidity among professed republicans in New York in 1774, and two distinct parties were formed among them. The line of separation was a social one—patricians and tribunes—the merchants and gentry and the mechanics. They coalesced in choosing delegates to the First Continental congress.

PEOPLE THE WORLD OVER.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, the naturalist, left an estate valued at about $175,000, which is a little unusual for a scientist.

GOV. FLORES, of the Mexican state of Durango, believes that he has discovered the famous mountain of gold, the legend of which is a household story in Mexico.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, the Hindoo woman who is doing so much for the advancement of her sex, has recently started a club of King's Daughters among her pupils in India.

PERE CHARMATANT, founder of the order of the White Fathers, who was born in France in 1844, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Lavigerie as primate of Africa.

PROF. POOLE, for forty years connected with the British museum, latterly being in charge of ancient coins, is about to leave that institution to become a lecturer in University college, Cambridge.

THE present pope comes of a long-lived family. With the exception of his brother, the cardinal, who died a few years ago at the age of eighty-two, his immediate relatives have reached the age of ninety years or over.

JUST OVER THE OCEAN.

THERE are 50,000 ragpickers in Paris.

LONDON has over 30,000 registered criminals.

PORTUGAL is the most illiterate country in Europe.

BETWEEN three and four thousand litres of wine are made every year from grapes grown in the gardens of the vatican.

RESIDENTS of the Rue Panama, in Paris, a street which was thus named a few years ago when the canal project was popular and promising, are petitioning for a new name for the street.

TELESCOPIC steel masts or rods are to be used in lighting the public squares in Brussels. The object of this system is to preserve the beauties of the parks in the daytime.

SEVERAL lots in Cornhill, London, in the immediate neighborhood of the Bank of England, were sold several days ago at a price that averaged £50 per foot, or something over £9,000,000 an acre. Several neighboring lots of equal size were offered for sale some weeks ago, and were bought in by the owner at a price considerably higher.

SOMEBODY has said that if Pasteur were paid a royalty on all the money he has saved to the commercial world he would be the richest man on earth.

MRS. MACBETH, an English woman and the wife of a member of the Royal academy, practices riding after fox hounds astride of her horse, clad in knee-breeches, gaiters and a divided skirt.

THE salary of the prince of Wales is $200,000 per year; duke of Connaught, $125,000; duke of Edinburg, $125,000, and the duke of Cambridge, the queen's cousin, $60,000. The royal family costs British taxpayers $40,000 a week.

EMPEROR WILLIAM while on a hunting trip recently dined voraciously on milk, bread and butter, and sausage at a farm-house, and told the peasant woman who served him with those substantial dainties that the meal was one fit for a king, and that he had never eaten a better one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN.
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions,
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.



DICKENS LEARNING THE POLKA.

He Would Practice Gravely in a Corner Without Music or Partner.

"My father insisted that my sister Katie and I should teach the polka step to him and Mr. Leech," writes Mamie Dickens in the Ladies' Home Journal. "My father was as much in earnest about learning to take that wonderful step correctly as though there was nothing of greater importance in the world. Often he would practice gravely in a corner without either partner or music, and I remember one cold winter's night his awakening with the fear that he had forgotten the step so strong upon him that, jumping out of bed, by the scant illumination of the old-fashioned rushlight and to his own whistling, he diligently rehearsed its 'one, two, one, two,' until he was once more secure in his knowledge.

"No one can imagine our excitement and nervousness when the evening came on which we were to dance with our pupils. Katie was to have Mr. Leech, who was over six feet tall, for her partner, while my father was to be mine. My heart beat so fast that I could scarcely breathe, I was so fearful for the success of our exhibition. But my fears were groundless, and we were greeted at the finish of our dance with a hearty applause which was more than a compensation for the work which had been expended upon its learning.

"My father was certainly not what in the ordinary acceptation of the term would be called a "good dancer." I doubt whether he had ever received any instruction in "the noble art" other than that which my sister and I gave him. In later years I remember trying to teach him the schottische, a dance which he particularly admired and desired to learn. But, although he was so fond of dancing, except at family gatherings at his own or his most intimate friends' houses, I never remember seeing him participate."

ANOTHER ORIGIN FOR "O. K."

Now Said to Be a Colonial Corruption of a San Domingo City's Name.

O. K. is a popular American abbreviation meaning "all right," used not only in current talk but in serious business, as in the marking of documents, etc. It is plausibly held by the Brooklyn Eagle that in early colonial days the best rum and tobacco were imported from Aux Cayes, in San Domingo. Hence the best of anything came to be known locally as Aux Cayes or O. K. The term did not, however, pass into general use until the presidential campaign of 1828, when the very much supposed illiteracy of Andrew Jackson, the democratic candidate, was the stock in trade of his whig opponents. Seba Smith, the humorist, writing under the name of "Major Jack Downing," started the story that Jackson indorsed his papers O.K., under the impression that they formed the initials of "Oil Korrect." It is not impossible that the general did use this indorsement and it was used by other people also. But Mr. Parton discovered in the records of the Nashville court, of which Jackson was judge before he became president, numerous documents indorsed O. R., meaning order recorded. He urges, therefore, that it was a record of that court with some belated business which Major Jack Downing saw on the desk of the presidential candidate. However this may be, the democrats, in lieu of denying the charge, adopted the letters O. K. as a sort of party cry and fastened them on their banners.

AS VIEWED FROM THE MOON.

Our Earth Looks Sixty-Four Times Larger Than the Sun.

If lunar conditions are favorable to human existence, and it is not certain that they are not, and you could be transported to the top of Pico or some other tall peak or rock on the surface of our "silvery sister world," how do you suppose things would look from such vantage ground? You would probably first turn your eyes in the direction of our earth, the world you had just quitted, but to you it would be a stranger. In place of the somber globe you would naturally expect to behold your eyes would be greeted with a most wonderful sight. The earth would appear to you to be sixty-four times larger than the sun appears to the residents of this mundane sphere; this because the earth has eight times the diameter of the moon, therefore she must necessarily show the moonites sixty-four times as much surface as the moon shows us. The sun, on the other hand, would appear no larger to you from your observatory on the moon than it does from our globe. The earth's atmosphere being blue it has been decided that the earth must appear as a blue ball to all outside onlookers. What a glorious sight it must be to our lunarian neighbors to look upon a bright blue, swift-revolving ball sixty-four times larger than the sun!

TAKING THE HUSBAND'S NAME.

The Custom Originated with the Ancient Romans.

The practice of the wife assuming the husband's name at marriage, it is said, originated from a Roman custom, and became the common custom after the Roman occupation.

Thus Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and, in later times, married women in most European countries signed their names in the same manner, but omitted the "of."

Against this view may be mentioned that during the sixteenth and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century the usage seems doubtful, since we find Catherine Parr so signing herself after she had been twice married, and we always hear of Lady Jane Grey (not Dudley) and Arabella Stuart (not Seymour).

Some persons think that the custom originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one.

It was decided in the case of Hon vs. Smith, in the reign of Elizabeth, that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.

NONE WORTHY TO BE SECOND.

What an Englishman Said to the Queen About a Winning American Yacht.

Since the great victory of the American yacht Volunteer over the Thistle five years ago there has been no race for the America's cup, but the prospects for another contest next summer are now very encouraging. It is, says the Omaha Bee, peculiarly fitting that the contests should be resumed during the year of the great Columbian fair, when there will be millions of people here from abroad. Ever since the famous schooner yacht America won the trophy in English waters in 1851 the supremacy of this country in the designing and building of fast sailing craft has been maintained. Year after year, with true British persistency, have the English tried in vain to regain the cup and thus establish their superiority in the science of naval architecture—for upon this point alone have they been beaten. The American victories in recent years have not, however, been won by such wide margins as that by which the cup was won forty years ago at Cowes. Queen Victoria, who witnessed that memorable contest, turned to one of her attendants and asked: "Which is first, my lord?"

"The American, your majesty," was the reply.

"And which is second?" she asked.

"There is no second, your majesty," was the significant answer.

And this was practically true, for the American flyer had left her competitors so far behind that they were hardly in sight when she finished.

There is a practical side to this international yacht racing. It not only stimulates a nautical spirit that is not without its uses, but it also encourages the study of a science that is of real importance. It has had much to do with the development of naval designing in this country and will yet do more.

THE FIRST WHITE AMERICAN.

He Was Born in Massachusetts of Norwegian Parentage.

It is a historic fact that the first white child born in America had a Norwegian mother. The child's name was Snorre, son of Thornfield, brother of Lief Eriksen, and it was born in the state of Massachusetts in 1003 and taken back to Iceland when three years old.

A thing showing that Columbus had the benefit of the Norsemen's knowledge is the fact that the Norwegian woman Goodridge, when she went back from Iceland, proceeded to Rome and told the clergy where she had lived in the new land and how long she had been away from Iceland. The record is now in Rome written in the Italian language. Anyone like Columbus, who had the brains and energy to go out and seek the new lands, had the benefit of the Norwegian woman's story. History shows that Columbus went to Rome and was shown the records. Thus he knew that there was land in the west. He didn't know what country it was any more than the Norsemen did. When Lief Eriksen discovered the land the time was not ripe for emigration from Europe.

When Columbus went out there was a period of unrest. Religious contention was in the air. The Puritans and Quakers were taking refuge in Holland. Persecution made people glad to seek a new land in large numbers. Columbus went west when the time was ripe for the world to follow him. That was his good fortune, but he was not America's discoverer. He was only instrumental in its settlement. In Eriksen's time his people were rovers and hence they did not take permanent advantage of his discovery.

AN ANCIENT MONSTER.

The Modern Sea Serpent a Pigmy in Comparison.

The kraken was one of the sea monsters of old, and if all the stories told about its wondrous size and doings are true it overshadowed the serpent as the latter does the common garter snake. Dandelaus declares that this marine giant caused tidal waves by swallowing a goodly part of the waters of the ocean and then belching them out again. He also makes mention of the fact that its gigantic horny beak was often mistaken for mountain peaks suddenly shoved into sight by the internal convulsions of the earth. Bishop Pontoppidan, a truthful (?) and saintly member of the Copenhagen royal academy, is much more conservative in his estimates of its size, giving it as his opinion that they were seldom found more than "the half of an Indian mile in length, and not larger in diameter than the cathedral at The Hague." He also says that its body was frequently mistaken by sailors for an island, "so that people landed upon it and were ingulfed in a maelstrom of water when the creature sank to its hidden ocean den." Other authorities testify that its beak from the eyes to the point "was longer than the mainmast of a man-of-war."

THE MARVELOUS BACTERIA.

Reproductive Powers of Many of the Species Surpasses Belief.

The reproductive powers of many species of bacteria is so marvelous as to be entirely beyond belief. Prof. Lau says that he has experimented with several different forms of these minute organisms that were capable of doubling their number every hour.

When in good condition an average specimen of bacterium will produce 16,777,300 individuals of his kind in the short space of twenty-four hours. In forty-eight hours the offspring from a "germ" measuring not more than one-fifteen thousandth of an inch, will have increased until the bulk cannot be put into a half-pint measure, the total number of individuals then exceeding 281,500,000,000. If these deductions are correct (and scientists of ability have proven that they are as near as such figures can possibly be approximated from the very nature of the experiment), is it any wonder that "germ" or bacterial diseases are so difficult to control?

Dr. Adametz, the Swiss savant, says that there may be more living, breathing creatures in a piece of cheese weighing a pound than there are inhabitants on the entire globe.

WOMEN THAT MEN LIKE.

The Sort That Are Smart But Not Strong Minded.

Men do not like strong-minded, independent women, but they do thoroughly admire one, who, though she is wise enough to let them see how grand and great she thinks them, is not one whit overawed by their superiority. A woman need not be flippant to show that she is not afraid, but there are many little actions that prove she is respectful yet at the same time thoroughly aware that the superior masculine creature is, after all, only a very human being, who in all probability is a good deal more afraid of her little feminine ways than she is of him. Notwithstanding all cynical assertions to the contrary, the Philadelphia Times holds that there are some most delightful friendships existing between men and women that have in them no thought of love. There is a mental congeniality as well as an attraction of opposites that proves very delightful to many a man. They enjoy conversing with bright, clever women who have their own views on topics of the day, differing so largely in their feminine expression from the masculine arguments heard at clubs or in offices. A man delights in the contrast; the keen, clever insight of a companionable woman and the ready wit that punctuates her conversation is to him as champagne compared with porter when he thinks of some of the prosy albeit truthful sentiments issuing from the lips of members of his own sex. Such women are the equals, and in many cases the superiors, of hundreds of their male associates, yet they never act as though they knew their own worth. Therein lies their greatest charm.

A COSTLY COLLECTION.

Many Rare Jewels Owned and Worn by the Present Czar of Russia.

The present czar of Russia is a great admirer of precious stones, and delights in purchasing rare and costly specimens. His uniforms and military trappings, says the Jeweler's Review, are decorated with gems of great value, and his jewels are probably the most gorgeous in all Europe. In the Russian scepter is the famous Orloff diamond, weighing 194¾ carats. This stone is rose cut, resembling half a pigeon's egg. It is supposed to have been the eye of an Indian idol, which, after being stolen by a French deserter, passed through many hands, until it was purchased by Count Orloff for Empress Catherine. The price paid the Armenian merchant who then owned it was ninety thousand pounds sterling, an annuity of four thousand rubles and a royal title. The czar's private collection contains numerous large and valuable diamonds and pearls.

Prince Gussupow of Russia, who died a few years ago, owned a collection of precious stones, many of which were historic. The collection was valued at two million rubles, or more than five hundred thousand dollars. One of the largest pearls in Europe is the property of the Russian Prince Youssoupoff. It is pear-shaped and weighs 524 grains. This pearl, in 1650, was purchased by Philip IV. of Spain, for eighty thousand ducats, a sum equal to about seventy-five thousand dollars.

In the monastery of Capuchins, in Prague, are the famous diamonds once owned by Count Lobowitz. The collection is one of the finest in the world, and contains six hundred and sixty-six specimens.

THE BARON OF BEEF.

How It Is Prepared for the Queen's Sideboard.

Few untraveled Americans have ever seen a royal baron of beef.

The baron is generally about the available half of a huge beef creature, and the roasting of this ancient Yuletide joint is still kept up with much state and ceremony in the household of her gracious majesty at Windsor.

The baron having been selected is roasted in front of the great kitchen fire at Windsor, two cooks being kept busy basting its sides. The ceremony always attracts a small crowd of privileged persons from the household, who watch with interest the progress of the joint which, on Christmas day, will appear cold on the royal sideboard at Osborne.

One of the boars from the queen's herd in Windsor's Great park must also fall a sacrifice to Christmas gayety, for the boar's head will flank the baron of beef on the royal sideboard.

In the olden day the ceremony of bringing in the baron of beef was as picturesque and entertaining as that now associated with the boar's head, but in time it died out.

It was formerly accompanied by the singing of a kind of musical grace, and the servants, including the cooks and basters, followed it in a long procession.

Twice Elected by One Vote.

Only one man was ever twice elected governor of an American state by a single vote, and he was Marcus Morton. The Boston Herald recalls the fact that he was not only elected by the people in 1839 by one vote, as is generally remembered, but that he was also elected by the legislature in 1843 by a single vote. He was a candidate twelve years in succession before his first election. After that election, in 1840, he ran again, and was swamped by John Davis, who rode into office on the crest of the William Henry Harrison wave. In that year the whigs awoke the echoes with a campaign song which ran this way, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle:"

Judge Morton now is governor—
I'll tell you how 'twas done, sir:
They gave him all the spurious votes
And squeezed him in by one, sir.

History from Bones.

The limestone caves of Malta contain the bones of various extinct species of elephant, hippopotamus, stag, tortoise and other animals. From the fact that many of these bones were gnawed it was inferred that some carnivorous brutes were contemporaries. John Cook has solved the mystery by finding in the Har Dolan cave, on the eastern side of Malta, remains of the brown bear and a species of wolf.

MEN OF MUSICAL FAME.

DVORAK, the composer, goes to bed every night before nine o'clock, is up by 4:30 and works the next three hours.

A PARKERSBURG (Va.) musician has just perfected and patented a novel musical instrument, which he calls a "key zither." It is simply a zither played with keys, but it is said to be a revelation in the way of a musical instrument.

VERDI, who is as fond of work as he was in his young days, is busy writing an opera, the theme of which he will not tell until the score is further advanced. "It is impossible for me to remain idle," he says. "I am alive and well; why should I not begin another work?"

BESIDES Signor Boito and M. Saint-Saens several other eminent European composers are to receive the degree of "Mus. Doc." from the Cambridge university next June. Herr Brahms and Sig. Verdi have been obliged to decline the honor, the former having such engagements and the latter being so hampered by the infirmities of age as to be unable to attend in person.

OF INTEREST TO WRITERS.

IT is said that Zola, the French novelist, has made $400,000 from the sale of his novels during the past twenty years.

ONE of the daughters of the late Fannie Kemble is the well-known translator of German novels, Mrs. Wistar, of Germantown, Pa.

THERE is a movement on foot to buy Walt Whitman's humble home as his most fitting monument. The Boston Globe says it is one of the wisest fancies in current monumental enterprises.

THE "Brotherhood of Minor Poets" is the largest English organization of which the cable gives us any information. The combination is announced to be for purposes of defense and protection.

FRENCH novelists recently decided to found a society for the protection of their interests, which they consider compromise by the attitude of their publishers. This society is now established, and among its sixty-odd members are MM. Zola, Alphonse Daudet, Leon Daudet and Edmond de Goncourt.

SUNFLOWER GIRLS.

WHEN she is under twenty the hair on her face is poetically referred to as "peach down."

NO GIRL ever thought so much of her young man that she wouldn't, for the sake of her church, try to rob him at a church lottery.

THE average girl knows but two adjectives, and they are "horrid" and "cute," which she uses on every occasion from describing Shakespeare to the appearance of a corpse.

HOW WE long for a sight of the old-fashioned girl with her sleeves rolled above her elbows and with flour on her nose. Her pies were so good and she was so much more refreshing than the modern girl with a "vocation."

AN Atchison girl accidentally dropped a red-hot curling iron down her back the other day while she was curling her back hair, and it lodged under her corset. For a few minutes she did nothing but practice Delsarte and the feather movement.—Atchison Globe.

VARIOUS PEOPLE.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has abandoned his proposed spring trip to this country, and for the present will remain in England, working up his claims for the poet laureateship.

DR. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, the eminent professor of Jefferson college, Philadelphia, who became insane some two years ago from hard study and overwork, has recovered his mental balance.

MRS. SARAH KIPPLE, of Scranton, Pa., still persists in smoking, after seventy-nine years' experience of the noxious and deadly weed. As she is only ninety-nine years old there is, however, time for her to reform.

RUBINSTEIN says that he would become an American citizen if it were not for the objections of his wife. "I am a Russian of Russians," he told Miss Kate Field, "but I am also a republican, and America is the land for those that love liberty."

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

IT is said the city of Pittsburgh now stands on ground once given in exchange for a violin.

TANNING is done in this country in about one-quarter of the time usually allowed in Europe.

THE origin of the geysers at Sonoma, Cal., is supposed to be a volcanic crater filled by a landslide.

THE earliest chest was merely the trunk of an oak tree, scooped out and cut down the center, one-half serving as a lid, which was first kept shut by a strip of leather, and later by a strip made of iron.

ONE gets an idea of the loneliness of the Pacific when learning that the City of Pekin, so long overdue, having broken her shaft and taken to wing, covered 1,240 miles without seeing a sail. She went out of her way in the hope of meeting a sister ship and receiving aid.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

ENGLAND has eighty miles of tunnels.

AT Norwich, Eng., a thirty-five ton weight stone has been quarried. It is the largest on record.

ENGLISH women who devote themselves to the Somerset hunts have unqualifiedly adopted the men's saddle and don divided skirts, mannish hats and blouses. Some appear in long riding coats and boots. Englishmen are said to favor this innovation on long-established customs.

A PROPOSITION has been made to connect Scotland and Ireland by a tunnel under the north channel of the Irish sea at its narrowest part between County Antrim in Ireland and Wigton in Scotland. The length of the tunnel would be twenty-seven miles, and eminent engineers have pronounced the project entirely feasible.

NICLE-UNION.

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